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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1916.

For President

WOODROW WILSON

For Vice President

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

For United States Senator

HOMER S. CUMMINGS

For Congressman, Fourth District

JEREMIAH DONOVAN

For Governor

MORRIS B. BEARDSLEY

For Lieut.-Governor

FRANCIS F. GILFOYLE

For Secretary of State

FREDERICK E. DUFFY

For Treasurer

GEORGE ULRICH

For Comptroller

ALTON T. LINER

DISLOYAL AMERICANS

THE GOVERNMENT of America, which has the responsibility of keeping safe the institution of a great people, has decided from time to time, that duty or necessity required them to do certain things, and not to do others.

America contains many worthy men who have ties with the European nations which are fighting each other. It is natural they should sympathize, each with his own people.

It is wrong that any of these groups should suppose that America ought to do other than what it conceives to be its duty for the well being of its own people and the world.

The function of deciding inheres in the government, and the government has decided. The government is responsible to the people for all its acts. But the government is to be judged by what Americans believe to be best for America.

If any American judges the government by what he believes to be best for Germany, for France, for Russia, for Great Britain or for any other country than America, he is misled. He does wrong. And if he pushes his mistaken belief to the point of agitation and disturbance he becomes disloyal.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who wrote an insulting letter to the president, received a reply that is sharp and to the point. President Wilson would feel mortified if Mr. O'Leary voted for him. The President does not seek the vote of disloyal Americans and he says so.

Any American who places the interest of any European country above the interest of America belongs to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes has earned and is entitled to his vote.

Jeremiah O'Leary attempts to become the spokesman of that great body of solid Americans of Irish antecedents, who are Americans through and through. He does not represent these people, whom The Farmer knows well. He does not speak for them. He misrepresents them and makes them ashamed, not for themselves, but that any man of their flock could so write and so address the president of all the people.

The American of Irish antecedents may be a man of the first, one of the second, of the third, of the fourth or of the fifth generation in this country. He is for America first. He is of those who will vote by the multitude for Woodrow Wilson. He is admitted to the choicest councils of the nation. He sits in numbers in the senate and in the lower house of congress. He has his place aloft in the courts of the land. Men of such antecedents hold in Connecticut some of the very highest posts within the gift of the nation.

Mr. O'Leary does not represent these people, does not speak for them. He is unrepresentative of them, and would injure them, if they were not so great in numbers and so strong in Americanism as to be beyond the reach of misrepresentation of any sort.

America is for Americans. America is the land of opportunity for all. It asks not of a man where he was born, or where his father was born. It asks him only what he can do, that it may give him a chance to do it.

The president's rebuke to those who are disloyal to America is sharp, direct, and timely.

THE USE OF MONEY

DO THE PEOPLE of Connecticut believe it good practice to permit candidates for important office to spend very large sums of money to effect their elections?

If a candidate is to spend a great sum, would it be better he should take it from his own pocket, or that he should receive it as an alms, from individuals, or interests, desiring legislation or other favors?

E. J. Hill two years ago, surrounded himself with a committee composed of close friends of his, who met in his home. This committee dragooned manufacturers for help. It collected \$10,000. Large sums were obtained through an interest which had found itself in a bad position with the government, through large undervaluations, and which had been aided to avoid the penalty of its errors.

Other sums were obtained from the hatting interests, and in one case Mr. Hill's political agent wrote a letter, in which he spoke of Mr. Hill's intention to reciprocate with legislation for the favors that had been received in cash.

The congressional district is not large. A single county. And \$10,000 is a large sum of money. It was used to put up Hill posters, to buy Hill buttons, to circulate Hill literature, and otherwise to promote the cause of Hill. Very considerable sums were sent into the towns, to be used—as money unfortunately is used—to carry elections.

Mr. Hill himself wrote an appeal for funds, and himself went with his appeal to James A. Farrell, president of the Steel Trust, asking an alms for his campaign.

Mr. Hill carried the election. He may or may not have carried it because of the \$10,000 fund.

It is impossible to say with certainty just what the specific effect of a large sum of money is upon an election.

It isn't difficult to see that it is demoralizing and dangerous to permit money to be used on such a scale.

The Democratic party, recognizing the immoral nature of large campaign funds for use in restricted communities, has put into its state platform a plank, in which it pledges such an amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act as will make other \$10,000 funds, obtained as the Hill fund was, criminal under the law.

Mr. Hill is opposed by Jeremiah Donovan, Mr. Donovan

would no more benefit by the use of such a fund as Mr. Hill had than he would cut off his right hand. He would rather go down to his grave without an office, than go hat in hand to the head of the steel trust, or to the head of any other trust, begging for campaign funds.

Those who prefer Mr. Hill's ideas of propriety and his standard of political ethics will vote for him. But those who believe that a candidate for congress should stand upon his own feet, and be his own man, free from the cash donations of legislation seeking interests, will vote for Mr. Donovan.

BACKING THE FLAG

REASON SHOWS herself in no sicker mood than on the lips of those who claim that the government was weak in its dealing with Mexico because Huerta did not salute the flag.

We took Vera Cruz to back Admiral Mayo's demand for atonement for a deliberate insult to the United States flag and uniform at Tampico.

We evacuated Vera Cruz when Huerta, despot and murderer, had fled and neither he, nor his representatives remained as a government of Mexico to accord the salute demanded by the United States.

It would be as reasonable to complain that a murderer is not judicially executed, if he kills himself before the authorities arrive.

The evacuation of Vera Cruz was necessary as well that the Mexican people might establish in freedom a constitutional government, as because Huerta had been driven out.

In every necessary way the dignity and honor of the United States have been preserved in Mexico. Militia was sent to the border to protect it against marauding bands. Soldiers were sent into Mexico to break up the Villa forces, and capture him if possible. The Villa forces have been partially broken up and driven far away from the border.

Intervention in Mexico has been avoided because the people there are conducting a righteous revolution, and because President Wilson has refused to allow the sovereign rights of Mexico and of all nations on the Western hemisphere to be outraged under the influence of partisan, or property considerations.

MORE SUBMARINE WARFARE?

THAT IS A SINISTER suggestion which comes from Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg, that a statesman should be hanged who will not use every weapon in this war. It suggests a renewal of the submarine policy.

There will be grave reason to expect a renewal of submarine activities if President Wilson is beaten. The German government would surely take the defeat of Mr. Wilson as an expression of sympathy, and would suppose themselves quite free to renew their submarine campaign against American ships.

But, if Mr. Wilson is reelected, it is most unlikely any European government will misunderstand the purpose of the American people, which is to observe a strict neutrality under the law, while the war continues.

GETTING TOGETHER

AS THE VOICE of Candidate Hughes grows weary, lags at the finish and weakens at every stile it becomes more like the arguments it utters. Fallacious arguments sound better when they are hard to hear. A voice should be not better than the thought it utters. Mr. Hughes' voice and Mr. Hughes' thought are getting together.

SOME TIPS FOR THE NIMROD

As September draws to a close and crisp October days are about to be ushered in, the multitude of descendants of Nimrod are feeling in their blood that mysterious tingling which warns them that the time has come to sally forth with gun and dog in search of game. Hunting is the oldest of human occupations, and few men have become so wholly civilized—or "assiduous"—as to be without at least a trace of the inborn love for the sport.

An unfortunate accompaniment of the shooting season is the seemingly inevitable sacrifice of human life. Those who fare forth with firearms should remember at all times that their fellowmen have a deeply rooted prejudice against being perforated with shot or bullet. Practically all of the tragedies incident to hunting could be avoided by exercising a little care and displaying a little sense. Any fairly intelligent man, if he gives a little thought to the subject, should be able to distinguish between a man and a deer, and yet hundreds of men have been slain by companions who mistook their victims for antlered quadrupeds.

Here are some "don'ts" that should be kept in mind by all gunners:

Don't rest on the business end of your gun.

Don't get excited and blaze away in haste.

Don't rest the muzzle of your gun on the ground, as a gun muzzle clogged with mud is capable of giving you an undesirable surprise.

Don't be a game hog. Remember that you are not the only hunter in the woods.

Don't consider it smart to disregard game laws. They were made for your protection—if you are an honest and fairly decent citizen.

Don't use a cheap, poorly made gun. It is likely to explode if a heavy charge is used, and funerals are expensive these days.

Don't load your gun until you are actually ready to begin your hunt. At all other times keep it empty.

Don't keep your finger on or near the trigger until you are looking down the barrel and ready to shoot.

Don't shoot at anything until you know certainly what it is. A live deer or rabbit is better than a dead friend or guide.

Don't go hunting with men you know to be of careless or inconsiderate habits. Remember that fellows who rock the boat in the summer often go shooting in the fall.

Don't forget that going under or over fences is a favorite time for careless people to shoot themselves or others.

Don't carry a loaded gun through the streets or in street cars, trains or automobiles.

Don't stop at a farm house for a drink or a "snack" and leave a loaded gun where children can get at it. Doubtless the farmer loves his children and prefers to keep them unperforated.

Don't fire into a bush or thicket simply because you have heard a rustling noise. The noise may be made by a human, a dog, or a cow.

Don't point a gun at another "for

fun." The old adage, "I didn't know it was loaded," is getting rather shop-worn.

Don't get excited while hunting. If you feel yourself growing excited, soak your head in the nearest water available.

SUDERMANN

Hermann Sudermann, one of the best known of latter day German men of letters, was born at Matzicken, East Prussia, near the Russian frontier, fifty-nine years ago today. His parents were poor, but he contrived to gain a gymnasium and university education, and then settled in Berlin as a journalist. He found employment on a little weekly paper, on which he had to do most of the work. He first undertook fiction while employed on his paper, writing a weekly short letter for its columns. His radical views on many questions led to his being charged, and he resolved to live by his pen, as a fiction writer and free lance journalist. His first book, a collection of stories under the title of "Im Zwielicht" ("In the Twilight"), was published in 1887, and was followed by a novel, "Franz Sere," which was translated into English as "Dark Care." His most successful and best known novel, "Der Katzensteg," known to English readers as "The Cat's Way," was published in 1893. The following year he turned to the drama as a means of expression, and "Die Ehre" ("Honor"), was produced in 1896. Three years later he wrote "Die Heimath," which was translated into English, French and Italian, and was made famous under the title of "Magda" by Sarah Bernhardt in France, and by the Great Britain and America. "The Battle of the Terrors," "Happiness in a Corner," "Johannes" and many other dramas have since added to Sudermann's fame.

At the outbreak of the war the Teutonic playwright issued a defiant defence of his country, which was translated into English and used by pro-Germans in America as propaganda material. According to Herr Sudermann, "the German government until the last hour, with sincere honesty and self-interest, endeavored to maintain the peace of the world." The violation of Belgium, he maintained, "was made necessary by the defense against our enemies." He defended the harsh treatment of Belgians by the German soldiers on the ground of military necessity, but denounced the action of the Russians in East Prussia as a matter for protest by all civilized nations against "the barbarism of the Slavs and the despotism of the Czar."

Judge Gray, in Chicago, after returning from the Orient, declared that the Japanese people are most friendly toward America and that the chance of a break between the two nations is very remote.

Villistas decisively defeated General Ramos, in charge of the Carranza forces, according to reports in El Paso but General Trevino gives out a contrary version.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY WORTH TO YOU? DOLLARS OF MANY, NOT MILLIONS OF FEW, NEEDED TO FINANCE WILSON CAMPAIGN

Are you really a believer in democracy?

Do you want this government to be your government?

Is it your will that the voice of America should ring out in command instead of begging in whispers?

Then prove it.

Campaign contributions control candidates. No one understands this better than the enemies of democracy. They contribute to control; they give to get.

Are you less mindful of your interests?

Four years ago 89,854 Americans contributed to Woodrow Wilson's campaign fund. It was the dollars of the Many that financed the campaign, not the millions of the Few.

It was a new idea, a great idea. It was an Emancipation Proclamation that took elections off the auction block; that took candidates away from back doors and back rooms.

It is the idea that dominates Woodrow Wilson's campaign today. Again, as in 1912, we propose to fight secret millions with above-board dollars.

How much is democracy worth to you?

What value do you place on service that obeys your orders, realizes your ideals, voices your aspirations, and considers your happiness and welfare?

Name it and pay it.

Self-interest and self-respect alike command you.

Give even unto sacrifice. It is America that asks it. The soldiers of Washington and Lincoln gave of their heart's blood to the establishment and permanence of free institutions.

Shall you not give your share to the self-same sacred cause?

How to Contribute to the Wilson Campaign Fund

Sign the Coupon in this corner and fill in the amount you give. Then attach your money to this Coupon and mail today to the address given on the Coupon.

Issue all checks, money orders and address all contributions to Henry Morgenthau, Chairman Finance Committee, Democratic National Committee, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Woodrow Wilson Campaign Fund LOYALTY COUPON

To HENRY MORGENTHAU, Chairman Finance Committee, The Democratic National Committee, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

As a believer in the progressive ideals of government represented in the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for president of the United States, and to the end that he may take the office free-handed, untrammelled, and obligated to none but the people of the country, I wish to contribute the sum of \$..... toward the expenses of President Wilson's campaign.

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D..... State.....

Please mention this paper

CEMETERY BANDIT IS HELD FOR TRIAL IN SUPERIOR COURT

Unable to Furnish Bail of \$500, He Goes to County Jail.

(Special to The Farmer.)

Stratford, Sept. 30.—Albert Vigue, aged 22 years, who resides at Goodwin place, Stratford, whom the police of Bridgeport captured last week, believed to be the person who had been terrorizing the residents in the vicinity of St. Michael's cemetery for the past two months, was bound over to the superior court today by Judge Howard M. Curtis under bonds of \$500. He was charged with theft from the person. Vigue was unable to procure a bondsman and was remanded to the Fairfield county jail by Deputy Sheriff E. Mills Tomlinson.

The Stratford authorities have been asked to locate George Troland of Connecticut avenue, Bridgeport, who has been an associate of Vigue. Vigue has lived in Bridgeport and Stratford for two years. He formerly resided at Rochester, N. H.

Angelo Pigillo of Stagg street was fined \$1 and costs by Judge Curtis in the Stratford town court today on the charge of discharging a shotgun, without a license, on his own premises. The costs of court amounted to \$8.11. Special Officer Edward Manchester made the arrest.

At the Stratford M. E. church, Rev. Ernest C. Carpenter has laid out a schedule for Sunday night services that ought to prove of interest to the people of the town.

The schedule until Jan. 1 is as follows: Oct. 1, "Making One's Life Worth Something"; Oct. 8, "How to Get Mad in a Christian-Like Way"; Oct. 18, "How to Be Young and Happy and Yet Good"; Oct. 22, "Emil Closs and His Wonderful Hand Bells"; Oct. 29, song service by the choir; Nov. 5, "The Christian as a Voter"; Nov. 12, "Keeping Out of Debt"; Nov. 19, "How Much Time and Money Ought to Be Given to the Church"; Nov. 26, Thanksgiving praise service by the choir; Dec. 3, "How to Be in Love and Yet Not Be a Fool"; Dec. 10, "What Does Religion Have to Do with Health"; Dec. 17, "How to Grow Old Without Getting Sour"; Dec. 24, praise service by the choir; Dec. 31, New Year's sermon.

The topic of the sermon Sunday morning will be "The Privilege of Changing One's Mind."

The Holistic Heights Union Sunday school will resume its sessions tomorrow. The school will meet at 3 o'clock in the club house on Peace street.

Measles Prevalent In Stratford During 1916

(Special to The Farmer.)

Stratford, Sept. 30.—The most prevalent contagious disease in Stratford during the year ending Aug. 31, according to the annual report of Health Officer George F. Lewis was measles, the number of cases being 59. This

RADFORD B. SMITH

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This is a special for Monday only. These comfortable are very scarce and hard to get, but we have a lot of them for our customers.

report is found in the annual report of the town, which has been forwarded to the selectmen and will be distributed to the voters at the town election, Monday, Oct. 2. Other cases of contagious disease were: Diphtheria, 31; scarlet fever, 22; whooping cough, 3; typhoid fever, 2; tuberculosis, 5; and poliomylitis, 2.

Diphtheria occurred in 10 different months. More than 60 complaints of nuisances were made to the health officer, nearly all of them being for overflowing cesspools, or improper sewage disposal. Forty-two orders were served to abate nuisances and the services of the county health officer were needed a number of times before anything was done to abate the nuisances.

Large tenement houses have been erected where cesspools are almost an impossibility on account of the nature of the soil. These houses are occupied by four or five large families, with no provision for sewage, except a small cesspool, which soon overflows.

A sewer committee comprising Frederick S. Beardsley, Elliott W. Peck, Paul Goodsell, Max Fredericks, Samuel W. Hubbell, Burton C. Warner and M. J. Dahlin has been appointed and under its orders a survey of the town has been made. Maps are being prepared so that next spring a beginning should be made in the construction of sewers.

The report states that the board of education has had all the schools cleaned and put into excellent sanitary condition. The health of the town, according to the health officer, has been very good during the year.

Paralysis Patients Will Be Placed In Isolation Hospital

Arrangements must be made by the health department for the removal of the infantile paralysis patients from Hillside home to the isolation hospital. The health board has agreed to turn over the borrowed wards to the charities department October 1.

It had been intended to send the children to their homes, but much of them need expert care still and they will be treated at the isolation hospital.

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word.

Spain is greatly disturbed by the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by Prussian submarines and the Premier says the question demands immediate solution.

The Allies—Serbs, French and Russians—are advancing in Macedonia, despite tremendous topographical obstacles and stubborn resistance by the enemy, entrenched in mountain defiles.

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